chind earthworks.

gian border.

## NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

knowledged to be quite heavy, as the French fought

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 31 .- A detachment of six thou-

sand troops from the army of Prince Frederick

Charles has gone to besiege Longwy, near the Bel-

to the rulers of the various States of South Ger-

many to come forward to witness the bombardment

VERSAILLES, Oct. \$1, via London .- The Germans

broudd Paris are holding solemn religious services

to-day. The bombardment of the city commences

to-morrow. At a meeting of the Manchester Cham-

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR,

which, he heped, would now be brought to an end

by the efforts of M. Thiers. His mission to Ver

sailles would certainly result in peace. As a com-

pensation for the his suffered in consequence of the

war, by England, there was an influx of American

visitors, who would otherwise have been travelling

on the continent. There had also been a vast in

crease in business orders, while, at the same time,

cotton was declining. He advocated a petition

RUMORED ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF KING WELLIAF.

attempt was made Eyesterday at Versailles on the

life of King William. The King was unburt, but

Gen. Roon, who stood near, was wounded. Lord

Granville's proposition was an armistice to enable

elections to be held only, and did not involve peace.

The Paris Government does not desire an election

but the Prassian Government will require one if an

armistice is granted, and it will not be granted for

Germany is ready to acknowledge any choice

VERSAILLES, Oct. SO .- A formal notice of the

capitulation of Metz has been sent to Paris under a

flag of truce. An immediate bemostdment is deter-mined upon. The King announces his consideration

for the enormous number of prisoners, who must

inevitably be subject to privatious and sufferings un

der the best circumstances. Mercy to Peris would

be cruelty to those who fought best for France. A

large number of reinforcements have reached the in-

The New Portuguese Ministry.

ormed under the Presidency of Avila as follows: Avila, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Bisnop Vizhi, Minister of the laterior and Public

Opposition to Monarchy in Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 31.—At the opening of the Cortes to-morrow, the party of the Left will present a

proposition of censure against the Government for

Persecution of Christians in Damascus.

and brought to a place of surety.

THE GALL OF YESTERDAY.

ay night, continuing all yesterday forenoon with

inabated fury. At 1 A. M. a violent hurricane

swept across the bay, and all day yesterday a full

gale was blowing in the harbor, doing great damage

away, and as a heavy sca was on and the wrech

railed over the side, she was in no small perh until

a tugbout came to her assistance. Another lighter

slown to fritters, and drifted across the river until a

The sea broke over Governor's Island, and the

soldiers on guard thought every moment the build-

Battery were uprooted, and at high water yesterday

The wind caused a rapid rising of the tide in the harbor, and numerous cellars on the river fronts

were inundated, and more or less damage done. The occupants of several of the filth-recking under

ground lodging basements on the west side wer compelled to fly for their lives, and pass the remain

der of the night in the station house lodging rooms

About midnight the trips of the ferry boats were made with much difficulty and only at long intervals

INTERRUPTION TO TRAVEL.

Reilrond travel on all the lines diverging from this sity was interrupted. The trains on the New Haven failroad met with many obstructions. At several points between Hariford and this city the rails were to ally hidden beneath lakes of water, and in other laces uproated trees formed barricases across the trees. All trains inward bound were decained in onesquence.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED IN NEWARK.

A large frame structure in course of erection of Peanssivania avenue, near Emmet street, who was nown at nown, just as the working had let it. A considerable portion of the foundation we also damaged. Two men who lingered behind the fellow-working had be in the noon quitting time we should be used by failing beams. Had the building laireness the minutes gooder a number of men would cer ainly have been killed or seriously injured, house in East Newark was blown down carrier, the day, but no injury to like or limb is reported.

Washingon College Named after Gen. Lee, and is Son Elected its President, Lexington, Va., Oct. 31.—The Trustees of

Washington College on Saturday unanimously elect

ed Gen. C. W. Lee, second son of the late Gen. Lee, to succeed his father as President of the College.

The Trustees of the College also changed the name of the College to the Washington-Lee University.

The family of Gen. Lee have come to the final and una terabe determination to let the remains of the General lie where they are, in the chapel designed and created by himself.

A boy named Thomas O'Larey, of Newark

has twice escaped from the State Reform School

About a week ago be was recaptured, and soo

after started for the Reform School again under the

When a few miles below Elizabeth, the yorth-rogue succeeded in picking the leek of ars hande an and jumped from the train while it was going at it rate of 85 miles an hour. The passengers saw hi tumble on striking the ground, ween he got u staggered a little, and took to his heels.

A Disgusting Nuisance Abated by a Boile

Explosion.

personal care of L. II. Sheldon, superintendent.

A Frightful Leap.

consequence. IN NEW JERSEY.

OVER THE SEA WALL.

ngs would be swept away. Several trees on the

tug came up.

the waves broke in showers

across the East River had her mainsai

Lisson, Oct. 31,-A new Cabinet has been

MERCY TO PARIS- CRUELTY TO PRANCE.

whatever of the Spanish people for King.

BRRLIN, Oct. 81 .- A report is current here that an

against the entry menopoly.

any other purrose.

vesting lines to-day.

Carvalho, Minister of Finance.
Davigo, Minister of War.
Gombei, Minister of Marine.

ber of Commerce to-day, the Chairman deplored

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31 .- Invitations have been sent

THE PRUSSIANS IN FRANCE, THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Parisinus Choosing a Violent Death Rather than Starvation in the City-The Conquest of France to be Completed in a Short Win-

ter Campaign.
Longon, Oct. 31.--Gen. Ernest has been appointed to the command of the Army of the East, in piace of Gen. Cambriel, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health. The news from Paris, received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city, is quite serious. French prisoners recently captured report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice week. Many French women and children from Parls approach the Prussian lines, and though they are warned they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, rather court instant death than suffer starration in the city. The rule to exclude all strangers from Paris and to prevent the escape of citizens is

rigidly enforced.

The 4,000 French officers taken prisoners at Metz. have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Prince Frederick Charles, to keep their swords. The railway from Châtons to Paris, he way of Soissons, hus been restored, and the Prussians are now using it as a means of transporting troops and supplies. A Cologne despatch, dated yester lay, says that Prussia and the North Germin Confederation have furnished seven hundred and fort, thousand troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany one hundred and sixteen thousand. Of this grand total of eight nundred and fitteen thousand men, nearly all are now a French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign. The Prussians continue the siege of Phalabourg

fanguidly, reckoning on starving out the garrison, whose supplies are beginning to fail. h is generally believed here in the Stock Exchange that Paris will offer

A DETERMINED RESISTANCE to the besiegers. The small-pox is raging with violence at Amiens. The disease was brought there by fucitives from Paris. The Polish Jews openly

manifest their sympathy for France, and in a more decided manner than the other natives of Poland. The authorities are obliged to torbid public prayers for the success of the French arms. A Crisis Approaching in Britain-The Tories Usping for a Pence Bused on the

Restoration of Imperialism-Interesting Revelations Soon to be Made Secret of Clarendon's Priendship for Napoleon. Lospon, Oct. 19 .- I suppose some of you in America know how to appreciate at their true usual value our out-door and popular demonstrations, in the same panner that a few of us understand how estimate the practical worth of many of your public meetings and public speeches, which some-Adastic out of their propriety. You may there fore perhaps very naturally, conclude that the popul ter demonstrations here are mere vox et præterez nikil. It is my deliberate conviction, however, that in the present instance such a conclusion would be erroneous. You may depend upon it that the whole public mind of Great Britain, from high to

rections by the rapid and unlooked-for march o events abroad. It is universally felt, even when not avowed, that we may be on the eve of a crisis, that is to say, or being forced into a continental war in dire incerti tade of whither it may lead us nationally or politi-

low, is profoundly distarted in the most unexpected

quarters, and impelled in the most unexpected di-

the war between France and Prussis, as in your great rebellion, the certain occurrence of wast desc tation and disaster, which could be deprecatingly pointed out to restrain the increasing spirit of democracy and reform. They held that the search proclivities of the masses and the presence of Bright in the Cabinet insured our immutable neu trality, whatever might be the inclination and sym pathies of the royal family, or of that portion of the eristocracy which sees and usually finds a pallistive to agitation at home in foreign war. The business of En land, they said, or thought, was to keer bereelf entirely out of European complications, and to abetain vigorously from interference wantever occurred there. Thus she could not be eventually ber neighbors

WESE POOLS ENOUGH TO ENGAGE. Such war, no doubt, the almost unanimous popu tar feeling at the start. Public sympathy, as far a it went, was all against France and Louis Napoleon and it soon warmed so strongly in favor of Prussia that the dynastic, Tory, and high conservative element was enabled to give practical embodiment to the ruling sentiment by committing the country to the neutrality and integrity of Beigium; and this Cough Lonest John Bright was in the Cabinet.

it was the old story over again of the Crimean war, when his conductor Cobden, with the great peace party at his back, was suddenly swamped and extenguished by the changeable tide of popular But when Great Britain committed herself to sus

taining the neutrality of Belgium, this step was supposed to be taken and intended to be taken in the talerest of Prussia against France. But the rapid, enexpected, and unprecedented success of Prussia rendered what was devised as a hindrance to ter adversary an rapediment to her; and as popular opinion on the fall of Napoleon and the proclamation of the Recublic had bexed right round the compact, what was done could no longer be undone. Werse will, the reluctance of the masses to any kind of interference having been once overcomthe roversed and intensified current of their sympa thies impels them to urge upon the Governmen armed intervention, if needful, in favor of the French Republic; and the camor, which is daily Wisdom of our obstructive conservatism has bee ages at fauit; and just as your troubles in the Uni

tecoming louder, has a depth which it may become impossible to resist. So you will perceive that the ked States choked for a while the aspirations Democracy only to result in giving them as in treased impetus, so the worshippers of things " as they were" have been cruelly deceived in their Calculations respecting the Franco-Prussian conflict and see the distasteful prospect before them of be the possibly forced into active a liance with a repub he whose fall might occasion, through the dismen terment of France, the most deadly national perl 40 England, while its success or maintenance with grove a new danger to her political institutions. only by the force of example. Yours was bu enough; but that of France and Western Europ they fear, would olinco the matter. Some would

and a cullisting en permanence to horrify the world back to love oil conservation; but their number ming, and fewer every day believe in te sa a result, as the detailed particulars of the action of the French people, of all parties and of a in the trying circumstances in which the become known to us, and as revelation

accuts of present experience continue to imbress the urter desecutity of peace, prosperity, o acres have been founded, and great efforts bring about a peace, based on the reestab n some form, of imperialism. It may more political friends of practical in

is country, after his surrender at Sedan eximent, he could rely after the death of

once the British representative, and was on such timate terms with Eugénie's mother as to have given rise to the report at that Court, where she held office about the person of Queen Christins, the able and attrictive Messalina whose vroffigacy was not even exceeded by that of her coarse and homely daughter, Isabella the Second. Such a rumor concerning the lady in question was scarcely considered as a disparagement. It may or may no have been true; but that is the story.

When the Republic, however, raised its threatening front in France, it raised for imperialism in England a swarm of friends who clutched at the latter as drowning men grasp at straws, and as the only combination which might avert the dangers and inconveniences of the former and lead to the cessation of war. But that illusion is dispelled. It is no longer entertained even by those who, hoping against hope, still work in that unpromising direc tion. The military incapacity, cowardice, and bom bast of Louis Napoleon killed the chances of his dynasty forever by the surrender at Sedan, which takes all the ignominy out of our surrender at Saratogs and Yorktown, and yours as Yanks and Rebs at Harper's Ferry and Vicksburg, and which makes Mack's at Ulm respectable. If Napoleon the Third had died or been taken wounded or fighting sword in hand, France might have forgiven the defeat and calamities he had entailed upon her, but never the ridicule. To add to this come the revelations of the Imperial correspondence, which immense efforts have been made to discredit, but in vain. The French Republicans have too much which is

DAMNING TO IMPERIALISM, under every point of view and in all directions of which the authenticity is established, to make it worth their while to fabricate anything to serve a temporary purpose. On the contrary, they have been induced to keep back, as a matter of policy or diplomacy, for the present, much that is damaging or criminatory to, or of, many person ages and individuals in various parts of the world. and which will prove deeply interesting or sensationally amusing to the public at large. Neither will the courtesies of comity (I condense from the diplomatic slang, as I heard the question argued) permit the eventual suppression of the same, as is desired, and as the French Government would concede, nor prevent gradual and perhaps early

publication of the same. Unfortunately, there are some enfants terribles in the party, who have had access to and got copies of the most spicy of these documents and, though they may be delayed by the remonstrances of respected friends, will not be gaineald in bringing them to light. Not a few in our tight little island feel very uneasy on that score, and there are a few of the citizens of your great republic who ought to experience the same sensations. It may be enough to say that some of these documents reter incidentally to Mexico, Spain, Cuba, and San Domingo. I cannot promise, but may be able to forward copies soon for your perusal.

The effect of these scandalous revelations, which were not required to prostrate Imperialism forever in France, has been to sink it in a lower depth, and verify the prophecy of Victor Hugo is his bitter denunciation of Louis Napoleon in the pamphlet entitled "Napoleon the Little," and published after the coup d'état, wherein he says the latter will figure, not in the iron cages of history as one of the formidable tyrants, but in its pillory as a political Scapin.

Our prospect of British disembarrassment binges learly on that of peace. I cannot see it, nor do I find any one who can point it out. The obstinacy of King William, or of Bismarck, or of Von Molike. ' U or of whichever it may be, in demanding teral concession, is now understood to mean

PUSHING FRANCE TO THE LAST EXTREMITY. Every one comprehends here that they know that

any Government acceding to such proposition could not live a day; and that, consequently, there could be none to carry out the terms it had agreed to This means, therefore, the capture of Paris by means of bombardment or starvation, and setting up a dynasty, old or new, and the application of the bar parous law of the conqueror to France.

But it is certain that Paris will resist, notwith standing a bombardment; it is doubtful whother she can be effectively bombarded, and more that foubtful whether a Prussian investment can be maintained up to the starvation point. This is not only the popular opinion here, and that of the military men and of the clubs; it is not only my own individual conviction, but you will receive erewith the conclusions to which a high and com etent authority who has been recently over the ground has arrived, and which I have had trau

cribed. Poetry and politics are very different affairs, and am not prone to mix one up with the other; bu Victor Hugo is right in saying to the Prussians, "After Paris you will find France." The territory of three-fourths of France, with thirty out of forty millions of her population, have not yet been brought into play, and do not feel themselves yet what you call in the United States whipped. Every our that Paris from this time prolongs her re istance tends to inspire the enthusiasm and deter mination of France, and awaken the sympathies o her neighbors. It is safe to predict that if she su cumbs now it will be after a worthy struggle, and that her fall will only stimulate instead of dampen

ng these.
Already, as at the seer's great future Armageddon, we find the Red Republican, the Vendean under Cathe incau, the scions of the Faubourg St. Germain, the Bretons, blessed by their priests, the Pope's Zouaves under Charrette, side by side with battalions from Marseilles, with the descendants of Huguenots, with Jews, with a legion under Garibaldi, and with volunteers from Nice, from Italy, from Spain. from Ireland, from the United States, and from England, all emulousty united in a common cause and obeying a Government comprising

SUCH UNCOMPROMISING REPUBLICANS

Favre, Arago, and Lodru-Rollin. Force, no doubt, may be (es the French say) for russia before long to modily her pretension segme moderation to content herself with the European guarantee, and the not unwilling med tors may intervene to enforce these reasonable terms; but depend on it France will believe, and justly believe this to be a compelled moderation, a onfession of want of power to corree, and will re fuse these terms.

This view there is every indication will be taken n England, and our Government, however anxions er such a solution as Prussia might desire, will be lebarred by public opinion from interfering then; nay, further, that it will be obliged to oppose any itempt by others to coerce France into the accept -

If, on the other hand, the war is pushed to the bit r end, you may believe me, strange as it may seem hat there is strong probability that we shall find urselves suddenly arrayed in arms on the side of tepublican France. I have carefully watched and oted signs in the present crisis, analogous to thos which precipitated us into the Crimean war against the policy of Crown and Cabinet, and I may say

OLD, FAT, AND PLETHORIC. As long as you feed him well and allow him is ellow now and then, he will signd a great deal of putting on," and it takes much twisting of his tai efore you can move him; but when you have move him, ten to one but what he will charge headlong quite in an opposite direction to the one intended nd perhaps right into a crockery shop, whether I led with Cabinet curiosities or diplomatic Sevre-

aristocratic Dresden cama Our aristocracy, which Disraeli compared to the Venetian, but much more far-seeing, know alway low to trim their sales to the rising gale. They evin to talk of an impending contest between Western civilization and freedom and military des potism. The army and navy, echoing but in advance f their ideas, are all becoming Frenchmen, just as

of preparation has succeeded, sometimes not, and it has then been quietly reduced. We buily with our navy, but the British army has never been placed on a war footing, insignificant as that is, without a fight eneming. In fact, this is never done unless John is somewhat excited, and consequently, though you may put a marlinspike into his hands without fear, he is not to be trusted with a sword under the circumstances in which it is usually drawn; and being so little accustomed to the weapon, he is very apt to use it in a direction perhaps not contemplated when he has it handy. The Brit-

eral weeks past. BAZAINE AND THE SURPENDER

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- Your special at Ostend sends word that the Independence Belge of this day publishes a statement signed by French officers of the engineer corps at Metz, in which they affirm that the surrender of the army was made under the most absolute misrepresentation of the state of things in France.

ish army has been placed on a war footing for sev-

They declare that Marshal Begaine stated to the officers of the various arms assembled by him that he had information from all sides of the prostration of order throughout France, which could only be restored by the signing of a peace between Prussia and France, the return of the Emperor, and the devotion of the ermy. The Marshal represented that Paris, Marseilles,

Lyons, and Tours were full of disorders, and given

up to anarchy. He said that Rouen and Havre had

demanded and received ald from the Prussian com-manders to suppress the socialistic mob. same officers add that for a long time past the staff of the army have wished to cut their way through the hostile lines, and have repeatedly demonstrated to the Marshal the practicability of moving to the relief of Paris by a diversion in Northeastern France The Marshal systematically and steadily refused to entertain the proposition, saying always, "Twhom should we murch? There is no Government

in France. Peace can only give us a Government, Let us treasure our strength to restore order, which all our bayonets will be needed to secure after the Germans have withdrawn.

METZ IN MOTHWING On the 29th of October, the day on which the Prussians entered Metz and occupied the citadel never before passed by a hostile foot since Guise de fended it against Charles the Fifth of Germany, all the houses in the city were closed. The Independance de la Moselle appeared with all its columns in mourning, and the statue of Marshal Fabert was draped heavily with crape from head to foot. The teeling of the city was overwhelmaingly in favor of resistance, and the anger of the garrison who, but for the presence of Marshal Bazaine and his prmy, might have held the place for months, is What the engineer officers say in their published statement is repeated in all direc-tions by French officers who have reached Belgium travel'ing under their paroles. Their irritation against Marshal Bazaine as they discover the truth of the case in France is indescribable. None of them seem disposed to accuse him of deliberate treachery, but they all consider themselves to have been made the victims of what they call his "mon strous political imbecitity." Madame Canrobert left

Year pecial at Ostend sends word that the Colo ne Gazette this day publishes a letter from its correspondent at Wilhelmshohe, which states that the intended capitulation of Metz was made known by a messenger from Marshal Mazaine to the Emperor Napoleon three days before it actually of

Brusse's yesterday and went to Metz to meet her

The correspondent adds that the Emperor wa literally bowed down with sorrow, and that he took neither food nor drink on the whole day of the wenty-six when the news reached him. The officers of his staff, Generals Count Reille, do in Meskowa, De Waubert, Castelnau, and others, were stern and silent, deploring among themselves the eclipse of the military glory of France and the awail calami

FRENCH WAR DESPATCHES.

Dijon Occupied by the Prassians-Gen. Bourbaki to form Flying Armies.
Torns, Oct. 31.—Madame Bazaine left this city

ast evening. An official despatch received by the Ministers to-day from Beaune, dated yesterday, announces that the Prussians have occupied the city of Dijon. [Dijon is a city of forty Mousand people in the Department of Côte d'Or, one hundred and exty miles southeast of Paris, and is celebrated a being the birthplace of Bossuet.] The Prussians were twelve thousand strong, and were well pro vided with artillery. They attacked the city at a fac clock in the ferences of Sunday, and the bombardment was continued until nearly nightfall. The town was not fortified, and the commander of the French, not able to resist with his small force, was compelled to retreat.

AMBINS, Oct. 31 .- Gen. Bourbaki arrived her yesterday, and was greeted with great enthusias: He announces his intention to form flying armie with material to relieve the invested places, and take the field at the head of the forc s. Vigorous preparations for defence are making on all sides. Tours, Oct. 31.—Gen. Bourbaki, in view of the capitulation of Metz, has issued a proclamation the soldiers at Lille, dated yesterday. He says he has been called upon by the Minister of War TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

The task is great, and, but for patriotism and the sentiments now animating all, would be above his strength. His purpose was to organize immediately a corps d'armse, well provided with materials of war, to go to the aid of the besieged fortresses. He would give his best attention, and his life if need be. to the work which the Government and all citizens must now pursue, namely; the national defence. Concord and confidence must now be had The soldiers and citizens might count upon his devotion, and he should count upon their patriotism.

The endeavors of his life belonged to the commen work to publish the enemy and avenge France MARSETLES, Oct. 30, via Tours, Oct. 31, -Upon re

Shortly before midnight, a 2½-story house, situated on Zabriskie street, dersoy City heights, was hitted from the foundation and dashed to pieces. The occupants, hirs, Wellenberg and her two sons. The occupants, hirs, Wellenberg and her two sons, were buried in the rains, but were son extricated, untiqueed, by Officers McDowell and Hartman. The damage done is about \$2,000.

The damage in Huason county was very great. The roots of two houses in Hoboken were taken off, trees uprocted, and fonces levelled. The meadows were overflowed, and bersous laving at the base of a buffs were compelled to retreat to a place of ety from the format of descending waters.

A severe wind storm prevailed the Passaic and Bergen counties all day vesterday, but beyond the demolition of a tew smal trees, no dumage was acos. There was a flutter of show near Paterson in the forenoon. ceiving news of the capitulation of Metz, a patriot c demonstration was made in the city. All the public Tours, Oct. 31 -The journals of this city to day

announce that should the Prussians succeed in on ing the railway communication with the north, the French vessels of war will carry the mails between France and England. Tours, Oct. 31 .- The Prefacts and military com

mandants of a great number of departments telegraph to the Minister here, expressing the names indignation at the surrender of Metz, and the deter mination to continue the war to the last extremity. The agitation here is extreme, and the CONTRADICTORY RULIORS

which have been circulating all day contribute to acrease the public anxiets. Some assert that peac ass been signed without reference to the Tours Government; that Bazaine has been acting in accordance with instructions from Napoleon; and that 3ca, Changarater, refusing to surrender, took comnand of the troops in hietz, and will cut his way out. In nearly all the towns of the south and west, the National Guards and citizens have made impo-ing demonstrations in favor of the Republic.

TEREATENING TO SHOOT GARIBALDI. Garibaldi summarily expelled from Dole the Jesu Fathers in charge of the school of Notre Dame Mount Rolland. The proceeding has excited the atmost indirnation. The free companies of Alsa; reinse to serve under him, and threaten to shoot

PRUSSIAN WAR DESPATCHES.

Another French Repulse-Invitations to Witness the Bombardment of Paris. Versailles, Oct. 80.—On Friday last the French lrove back the German outpost at Le Bourge , before the Crimean war both, from Russian, in a boundary of Paris. At evening of that day the Fronch were discovered in occupation in force of the position which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the second division of the guard attacked the point. After a hot and brillight the Fronch were discovered the position which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the second division of the guard attacked the point. After a hot and brillight the Fronch were discovered in occupation in force of the position which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the second division of the guard attacked the point. After a hot and brillight the Fronch were discovered in occupation in force of the position which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the second division of the guard attacked the point. After a hot and printing attacked the point. After a hot and printing attacked the point. After aile or so east of Fort St. Denis, on the northern

THE POLITICIANS' CIRCUS.

The Nouvelliste de Versailles says, in advance of A KNOW-NOTHING'S INSULTS TO OUR M. Thiers's coming, his visit will certainly be fruit-less. Papers lately found at Châtean de Suiv are ADOPTED CITIZENS. said to compromise several notables, including some of the South German diplomatists.

Robert B. Roosevelt's Opinion of Germans, Irish, and Jews.

From the New York Citizen, Jone 11, 1870. The student has only to ride in any of our city cars of a hot day to come out with several lively bugs on his clothes. For this purpose we should particular by recommend the Thirty-fourth street line, especially when it is much frequented with German passengers of the lower orders. In case ine inquirer is not acquainted with German, and not familiar with national traits of physiognomy. he can select the most thoroughly Teutonic by the superior pungency of the odor.

The Thirty-jourth 'street line, for instance, has brought into existence a black bug, of unprepossessing appearance, of oval body, eight small legs, and great apparent vitality—an animal that & evidently an onteropping of the German Idiosyncrasics. The Eighth avenue road, which is much used by Jews, exhibits a lively creature, also black, very restless, and shaped like a ecorpion, with possibly a sting in its tail. The Third avenue road, on which the Irish are superabundant, has a bellicoselooking creature that exhibits itself in open defiance of danger, and which explores hair and whickers in the most aggravating and independent manner. It seems like a cross of the Jewish and Teutonic reptiles.

From the New York Citizen, June 18, 1870. In our article we spoke of the "low Germans," and by implication of "low" Jews and Irish. As for the low Americans, they hardly

exist. Cause of the Division in the Republican Ranks-The Conflict which comes from Personal Aspirations-He Invokes the Spirit of Mutual Forbearance-penator

Fenton Speaks. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. \$1 .- At a large and enthusiastic Republican gathering in Jamestown this evening, Senator Fenton was called to preside. Mr. Fenton, on taking the chair, spoke of there

Mr. Fenton, on taking the chair, spoke of the remarkable rise and progress of the Republican party. Setting out upon its national career in 1836, it gave to its candidate for the Presidency 1,341,000 votes; in 1830, a little over 1,860,000; and arain in 1861, 2,285,000; and dinity, with steady increase, it gave at the hast Presidential converse over 3,000,000 or votes to Gen, Grant. Nothing cond be more gratifying to our friends than this steady and boild increase in the Republican party, unless it was the great work which that party has accomplished.

There was, he said, another highly-important work almost first in the order of attention. We are called upon to do a work which involves the penceful continuance of free, popular government through the purity of the ball of box, and a work which cannot safety be intrusted to other hands. With such a record in the past, and with such an acknowledgment of foresent duty, we merit no less of the complete and support of the people than it any former period.

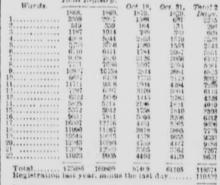
He spake of the importance of the campaign in

its course in the matter of Aosta's candidature. The candidature will be officially presented to the Cortes in the early part of tag week. period.

He spake of the importance of the campaign is which we are now engaged, and which is so soon to close; and deemed if fortunate that our friends haben able to free themselves in some measure of the harshness of rival interests and the conflict which London, Oct. 51.—Despatches from the East state that the persecution of the Christians has been comes from personal aspirations, thus cisappointing the hopes of the adversary and giving greater assurance of success. He had recretted toe divisions in this district. Troubles came upon us, unfortunitely, in other districts; and now, in the city of New York, our narty are in confusion and discouragement, growing out of some unfortunate Federal appointments. revives in D. mesens, and so great is the irritation of the natives against them that a general massacre Christians Rescued from Chinese Fanatics.
London, Oct. 81.—Late advices from China state that the Caristian missionaries, vicese lives

It is to be hoped that these difficulties may full It is to be hoped that these difficulties may ful and entirely disappear. If its voice could be bean in every valley and upon every bill in country, too and city, it would be to invoke a spirit of mute forbearance and harmony; as in the same degree; influence should prevail, our cambe would be punoted. He teen spoke in terms of bearty supercoff the State ticket, and paid a high compliment Gen. Woodford, who was associated with him to years in the administration of State sifairs. Damage to Craft in the Harbor-Trees Up-Pooted on the Battery-Rouses Blown Bown in New Jersey. A fearful storm burst over New York on Sun-

The Second Day of the Registry.



Increase..... The O'Brien Men : operting the Tumma-ny Ticket. The James O'Brian Association of the Eightenth Ward held a meeting last evening at

the corner of First avenue and Twenty Second street, when Mr. Feely, the President stated Mr. O'Brien had determined to support the regular Tammany ticket, and advised the Associa regular Tammany ticket, and advised the Association to do the same.
Resolutions were adopted changing the name of
the club to that of the Charles E. Loew Association,
and calling upon every true Democrat to vote the
Tammany ticket as being that of "honest men and
pure patriots."
The Secretary hereupon sprang to his feet and
explanded all the Lammany candidates except
Mayor O'Hall, whom he called a Know-Nothing as
lack as itself.

ck as it-it.
Mr. Feely defended Mayor O'Hail and said that the charge was talse.

The Secretary again took the floor, and grew wild in abusing CMPUL His voice changed almost to a yell. The President finally told him to shut up this jaw and clear out, which he did, remarking that he had been slapped in the mouth before the meeting for expressing his sentiments.

The Colored Men Supporting Hornce Greeley publicans of the Seventh Assembly District wa publicans of the Seventh Assumbly District was held last night in the square at Jofferson Market, the Rev. Nelson W. Taylor presiding, and John Zewell acting as Serretary. Resolutions were adopted rativing the noningtion of the Hen Horac Greeley for Congress. Addresses were also delivered by John D. Lawson, Col. A. J. H. Du ganne, Col. F. A. Conckaine, Col. B. T. Alorgan, the Rev. Mr. Turpin (colored), and others.

Immense German Mass Meeting in the Bowery.

A large German mass meeting was held at 27

A large German mass meeting was held at 87 and 29 Powery last evenior. The speakers were Judge Koch, Major O'Hall, Magnus Goose, and others. The creat feature of the meeting was a grand torchight precession, not up in honor of Charles E. Leew by the Hon. Jacob Seebacher, of the Thrucenth Ward German Democratic Union Club. The procession formed at the corner of suf-folk and behancey streets, and marched down the Howery, 600 strong.

Another Model Supervisor. William Lewis is a Supervisor in the Nine teenth Ward. He was arrested Nov. 22, 1864, for steading from Mr Frederick Landman, corner Third avenue and Seventy second street, the follow on property: one red watch and can, one lock starrings, bracelet, and breasting, all valued at \$15 The siden property was found in his nosessional the property was found in his nosessional the property was found in the property. and the trisoner committed for trial by Justice Co noily. He was afterward released to go and cult in Grant's army.

The New Custom House Cartage System. Collector Murphy has at last abolished the Cartage Bureau, and has established new rul s to the cartage of bondes merchindise, a summary ownich is appended. Bute I abolishes the presencating districts, having no varid existence. Bure provides for the appendix of a cartinan for eachine of foreign stochasts, whose duty it shall be tremove all merchandse from the what without delay. He will be appointed by the Collector, Rul 3 provides for the transfer of examined package from the Apricases stores to warenouse by carting appointed by the Collector. Rule 5 is as follows:

Any procedure examined or truesman, who is dut Any rescharity cartinan or true analy with the said licensed by the circ authorities, upon presenting his said licensed producing evide see of good character, and executing a rend in the sum of \$5.00, with two surfaces, for the taitfull performance of his duty, and taking the usual oath, may be appointed a Custom House cartinan.

The other rules relate to minor matters connected with cartage, and are unimportant. Rule \$0 fixes a scale of prices, somewhat more reasonable than those formerly current.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST A FATHER. The Result of the Marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant-Death of the Wife-The Children Alienated from the Father-A Fearful Conspiracy-Its Failure.

A case of unusual interest and of a most singular character has just been exposed in the Hudson County Court, involving an alloged conspiracy to break up a respectable family of East Newark, and by force and perjury alienate a family of motherless children from the protection and control of their father, all for religious reasons.

According to the testimony in the case, Mr. Walter

Scott, a worthy citizen of East Newark and a strong

Protesfant, some years ago married a Catholic lady.

Mis. Scott was as firm and devoted a Catholic as her husband was a Protestant; but the two agreed to disagree on religious matters and still live harmoniously as man and wife, which they did. Mrs. Scott, bowever, recognized in her husband the legitimate head of the housefold, and yielded willingly to him in all matters of domestic discipline. Four children were born to them—all girls—all of whom, during the mother's lifetime, were subjected to Protestant influences, so far as their education was concerned.

Four children were born to them—all cirls—all of whom, during the mother's lifetime, were subjected to Protestant Influences, so far as their education was concerned.

In June last Mrs. Scott died. Immediately on this event, it is elleged in the testimony, two of her Catholic friends—a Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Thomson—fired by religious zeal, began scheming to withdraw the children from the control of their father and subject them to the training of the charch of their mother. As the father opposed all their mnewares in this direction, they found it necessary to break his authority. To the end they caused a report to be circulated throughout the neighborhood accusing him of cruel treatment of his children, by a diligent receivion of this slander an impression was created that he was a bad man to be leit in control of a family of young girls. When this report ind produced its full effect, a charge was made of a most horrible and repulsive nature. Upon this charge he was promptly arrested and confined in the Hudson county jail.

As soon as Mr. Scott was thus got out of the way, on the invitation of the scheming women mentioned, a Catholic priest visited the house, and, probably in innorance of the situation of affairs, proceeded to heptize all the children. So soon as this solemn fairce was completed, the three younger children have seen was placed in a Catholic asvium at Orange, N. J., and the other to Philadeichia, where she was placed in a Catholic family. Eliza, the oldest, and the alleged vicilia of her father's crime, was taken by Mrs. Patterson to her own house.

On the trial it was clearly proven by medical experts that the alleged crime had never been committed; and although the girl Eliza swore minutely and positively to particulars of the outlage, the jury promptly acquited the accused.

Since his discharge from arrest, the father has recovered the casted of his scattered family, and now proposes to turn the tables on his malicious persections. The daughter Eliza has made a statement, atmitting her own

Patterson and her associates.

The child sistes that after her father's arrest Mrs. Patterson carefully instructed her as to what sie should swear in court. Some fatherly careses sie had received from him from time to time were represented as attempts to ruis her forever; and a trifling chastisement he had inflicted on her the day before his arrest she was told was the evidence of his brutality. The child, according to the evidence given in court, was reduced to such a condition playlically that it would appear upon a hasty examination that the charges were true. But the defence procured the tostimony of careful and thorough medical experis, who were enabled to show conclusively that they were not true, and of course the prosecution broke down.

Tola strange stery sounds like romance in this country and are. But unfortunately we report merely the devel pments of one of our courts of justice. The case is destined to obtain wide report and attention, because of the determination of the wronged and injured father to bring these women to justice; and doubtless, from the nature of the case, a wirestival feet him between Catholice and Process.

INSURRECTION IN MARTINIQUE.

The Negroes Revolt, and Burn Twenty Es-

tates Capture and Execution of Insur-Tales—Tapture and Execution of Insur-gents—The Hurricane in Havana. Havana, Oct. 24.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 19th inst. have been received. The news of the change of the Government of France reached Marinique on the Mst of September. An outbreak oc-curred at San Pierre between the supporters of Nopoleon and those of the Republic. news reached the country, the negroes, fearing a reconslavement, revolted. Twenty estates were reenslavement, revolted. Twenty estates were fired. A volunteer corps was organized, which proed twenty and captured sixty. They subsequently captured over a handred, all of whom were con-

ed twenty and captured start conterned over a hundred, all of whom were condemned and shot.

Oct. 31. There will be a new light-house at Baracoa after Nov. 16.

It is estimated that the damage to the sugar cane by both hurricanes, is one quarter of the whole crop. The fruit of the island is half destroyed.

By a recent decree all foreign built vessels of all sizes are allowed to register in Cuba and Porto Rico, and duties on all materials for building and repairing vessels in these islands are to be returned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Charles R. Carter has been appointed Intern. Revenue Collector of the Sixta District of New York. The clerks and employees of the Internal Revenu Office, including the ladies, yesterday bade a format good-by to Commissioner Delmo. A compilmentar address was made by Deputy Douglas, to which Mi Delmo replied.

Delano replied.

The Precident gave a state dinner last evenine. All the neuthers of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Reference, who is absent from the city, were present logether with Senator Edmunds and wife, and Senator Norton. Ex-Secretary Cox was invited to the dinner, but was not present.

The United States Supreme Court met vesterday, ell present excepting Calef Justice Cases and Justice Neison. Justice Chiforn presided. J. Hubby Astron. Esq., presented the proceedings and resolutions of the lar of Philadelphia on the death of Justice Girc, which were of sered to be placed upon the initiate, and in further testimony of respect the Court adjourned till 11 A. M to-day.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Snow fell in various parts of New Hampshire or miday night.

The United States steamer Saco arrived at Gibrar Oct. 11, and sailed the same evening for Marselli The first snow storm of the seasen began at Leston, Me., on Sunday night, and continued throughouter,

Jodge Painard vesterday dissolved the injunction against the sale of the stock of the Riston, Harrion as Frie Hailton, and the sale will take place Poughkeepsid to morrow by Sheriff Reamorthy. William Martin, aged about 30, son of Capt Isang dartin, while overeing near Byran Point yesterday norming, was drowned by the upsetting of his boat. The schooner Eveline, from Philadel his for New York with grain, rau on a sunten wreck off Erleanting cleach on Saturday, and sank in six feet of water. The trew arrived in Atlantic City, N. J., on Sunday.

POLITICAL SQUIES.

The Toromanyites have nominated John Birming-am for school Trustee in the second Ward. John G Whittier has been nominated for Congress of the Liquor Probabilionists of the Pifth Massachu-etts District

The German Independent Campairn Club of Mor-risanalast night endorsed Hugh Lunny for the First Assembly District. Republican School Trustee nominations: Tentl Ward, Ben), F. Schaffer: Fairteinta Ward, Jacob Pep-bers: Fourteenth Ward, John B. Burns. Benjamin C. Wardell was last night commuted for the Assembly, by the Republicans of the Thirtecat district, in place of John McKellt, withdrawn. The German Democratic Citizens' Association the Seventeenth Ward met last night at 255 flouric treet, and ratified the State and county tloket. The Ninth Ward William M Tweed Associati-esterday presented the Hon Charles E Loew with eries of complimentary resolutions, handsomely e-rossed.

The Jackson Independent Democratic Club of our Morris endorsed the nominate a of Joseph Render or Receiver of Taxes, and Hagh Lunny for Assembly ast high. At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Asso fation, held last evening, Dr. Ellery Denison was manthously nominated as a candidate for School frus tee of and ward. The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District met last evening at Washington Hall, and nominated Gen. William S. Hillyer, in, place of William A. Daring, declined.

At a meeting of the Henry Dater Association last night at Morrisania limit, charles Weeks was nominated for Receiver of Taxes, and the nomination of High Lunny was endorsed for the First Assembly District.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting and anher-raising at Glass Hall, hirty-fourth street, near second avenue, last might, to range the principles of cander Buck for the Assembly from the Eighteenth strict. District.

Last evening a Ledwith banner was raised at thur, fifth street and Seventh avenue. The attendance was large, and consisted mostly of the members of the Twenteth Ward Democratic Association. Jud. a Ledwith and Mr. James C'Brien address of the meeting

William Mills, a white man of Paterson, is crilling the negrobs. Johnston of the polis and vote the Republishen ficket in a body. Of course, the Demogratis are exasporated, as it spells their chances of buying the negro vote.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

Man Gives bis Wife a Glass of Beer con-

taining Arsenic, and Beats her till Insea-sible Because she Refused to Drink it. Yesterday Hermann Welkates, a German, reiding in Hoboken, was before Recorder Pope, charged with having attempted to murder his wife They had been married only fliteen months, and in consequence of the brutal treatment she received, the wife last August went back to her mother's house in Bloomfield. On Saturday she was on a visit Mrs. Scott was as firm and devoted a Catholic as to Hoboken, and met her husband in the street. He to Hoboken, and met her husband in the street. He invited her to step up to his house, and ne treated having her had be treated her for kindly that she consented to go. He offered a glass of larer when they arrived at the house, but she saw a quantity of white powder in the bottom of the glass, and refused to drink the beer. Well-cate then known a necessary of neighbors, who were attached by the noise, put an end to his brutality. He left the loose, but was subsequently arrested and locked up. The glass of beer his wife retused to drink was found to contain arsente enough to kill a dozen persons.

Gallant Conduct of an Irish Major-He Captures Two Prussian Flags.

Telegraphic intelligence was received in this y yesterday, that Major Paul Bayley, brother of James Bagley, late Alderman of the Fourth d, has captured the regimental colors of the Fourth Twenty-eighth Prussian regiments, in the late 6, in before Oricars, France, and that the same have be a forwarded to the United States. Major Bugley is second in command of the Irish detachment in the French service under Col. Lawler.

The Result of a Rural Gentleman's Court-

ship in New Jersey.

Mr. Thomas G. Snyder, who lives near Big Rock, in Saddle River township, Bergen county, N. J., was going the rounds of the livery stables in this city yesterday, accompanied by the police. looking for a horse and wagon, worth \$500. White Mr. Snyder's son was coursing his girl down in Big Rock on Saturday night some sentleman, lost to a sense of love and decency, ran away with his horse and wagon. Mr. Snyder returned home last hight without his property.

Death of a Colored Prisoner from Neglect. Edward Owens, colored, sentenced on the 25th nit., to thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for assault and battery, was on Saturday last seized with violent cramps and diorrhea which left him in a helpless condition. While in this condition, he was charged, it is said, with being refractotion, he was charged, it is said, with being refractory, and was punished by the Keeper, who placed him in irons and thrust him noto a ceil. During the night those occupying cells on each side of Owens leard him erconing as if in agony. It is said that his cries and appeals for aid were loud ienough to be heard by the Keeper, but no attention was paid to them, and yesterday morning the poor fellow was found dead in his cell. Coroner Flynn holds an unquest to-day.

On the Trait of the Lee Perjurers. Proceedings were commenced yesterday mornng for the arrest of John McCue, James Thompson. George S. Johnson, and Abraham Ackerman, who on Saturday swore that the steamer Lee, bound for New Orleans, had on board men and munitions of war for the Cuban parriots. This perjury led to the detention of the vessel, and might have resulted in the arrest of several prominent individuals. The perjurets are still at large.

Princess Editha's Reappearance. The Princess Edithn Loleta, Baroness of Roenthal and Counters of Landsfeldt, lectured last vening at Irving Hall, on "The Proper Sphere of Woman." The audience was very small, and the lecture was therefore very short, lasting only half an lour. She denounced the action of women in wanting the privilege of the ballot, and made some hits at Mesdames Woodhull and Claffin.

The Wilkes Libel. Messrs. Bruce & Busby, of the Turf, Field and Farm, who some time since pleaded guilty in the Court of Over and Terminer to an indictment for ibel against Geo. Wilkes, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Ingraham to pay a fine of \$50. The sentence was made thus light, the Julge said, in con-sideration of a recommendation to that effect by the councilment, and from the fact that the accessed had fully acknowledged their error.

A Mother Dies from Excessive Grief. A few days ago a young man named Ward sustained accidental injuries which resulted in death.
His funeral was attended by his mother, Mrs. Ellen Ward, of 79 North Fifth street, Williamsburgh, who exhibited the most intense grief throughout. Immediately after his burnal his mother sank lifeless in the room from which his corpse had been removed.

The Duellists Committed. The duellists, John A. Chandor and Pedre Malibran, were yesterday held in \$1,000 bail by Justice Dowling, to await an examination to be held some day next week.

NEW JERSEY.

Charles Hinty, of No. 11 Combs alley, Newark, in Saturday, assaulted a boy named Wm. Sipp, and in-nied him so severely that his life is endangered. Rate Connor, once the contranion of young Weish, who was hung two years ago for murder, was sent to jail in Newark yesterday for drunkenness. She decares she will commit unicle, and has repeatedly attempted to do so when in jail before.

The bedy of the unknown man found dead on the street in Newark, on Sunday noon, proves to be that of John Connolly. Years ago he was a dry goods merchant in that city but intemperance worked his ruin. He has lately been er gaged as a commercial travelter for a New York house, and his wife and children are living on the charities of her sixter at Watertown, N. Y.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Music in Tompkins square this afternoon. Steamships Abyssinia and Deutschland arrived efferday. Is consequence of irregularities, the proposals for

The jury in Judge Brady's Court gave Mrs. theody, who was knocked down by Mr. Osgood's orses and sleigh, \$3,500 damages, The Jewish congregation Emanuel are making reparations for a fair at their spiendid temple in Fifth venue, corner of Forty-third street. An unknown man lenned, vesterday, from the Ha-sed on ferrybest, and although taken out of the water dive, died soon after reaching Bellevue Hospital.

The brig Ottawa, Cott McDouald, from Nova scelator New York, is reported to have gone ashora it finishmiton, L. I. Sube was loaded with coal, and it schought that she will meas up. The fourth anniversory meeting of the Brooklyn,
E. D. Young Monis Cartelian Association, was held
ast evening in the New England Church, South Night
most. The exercises consisted of music and addresses
by Mr. J. R. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and the Rev.
Dr. Cartoll. About four hundred children connected with the fallan branch of the Children's Ald secrety assembled the Fours of Industry, 15 Worth street, veterday, o celebrate the automatization or Rome and the dwarflet his temporal power of the Pene. There were addressed by distinguir and gentlemen, music, and recitations, and a collection.

FLASH ES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES.

Consols closed at 92%. Gov. Grant has arrived at Jamaics. The attempted revolution in Costa Rica has been

Quaternala proposes arbitration to settle her un-It is rumored at Constantinople that Blacque Bey will not return to Washington. The army of the Argentine Republic has been eaten at Carralcies by the Blances. Prussia has promised Denmark to fulfil the stip-lations of the treaty of Prague relative to North The American brigantine Penniman is ashore at ingston, Jamaica, and will be a total loss. The crew indicargo were saved. and cargo were saved.

The Panama and West India cable expedition has sailed from Assimval. At last accounts the paying out was going on successfully.

The formal approval of the candidature of Aosta by England, Prissin, Italy, Austria, and Russia softenishly acknowledged by the Spanish Government.

Negnete thanks the Mariean people for the amnesty granted to nim, and swears to surve as a simple soluter in the difference of Mexico should occasion offer.

Two fill independs achousers from the United

Two fill ustering schoulers from the United States have been captured near Nucvitas by the Spansish authorities. They were laden with arms and coulding for the insurgents. The Prench authorities at Martinigas have shot wenty of the ringleaders in the recent resource ion, and have arrested its more. It is thought the rebellion was instigated by the Prussians.